## THE DAILY JOURNAL

FRIDAY, JANUARY 22, 1897.

Washington Office--- 1563 Pennsylvania Avenue Telephone Calls. Business office...... 238 | Editorial rooms... A 8 TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION. DAILY BY MAD. Daily only, one month. bally only, three months sily only, one year, including Sunday, one year. Sunday only, one year. WHEN FURNISHED BY AGENTS. Daily, per week, by carrier..... Daily and Sunday, per week, by carrier ..... 20 cts WEEKLY.

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this paper must, in order to receive attention, be anied by the name and address of the

THE INDIANAPOLIS JOURNAL Can be found at the following places:

NEW YORK-Windsor Hotel and Astor House. CHICAGO-Palmer House and P. O. News Co., 217 Dearborn street. -CINCINNATI-J. R. Hawley & Co., 154 Vine LOUISVILLE-C. T. Deering, northwest corner

ST. LOUIS-Union News Company, Union Depot. WASHINGTON, D. C.-Riggs House, Ebbitt House, Willard's Hotel and the Washington News Exchange, Fourteenth street, between Penn, avenue and F street.

of Third and Jefferson streets, and Louisville Book Co., 256 Fourth avenue.

Senator Turple seems to be delivering his speech against the Nicaragua canal as

The press of the country seems not to be as much in favor of the Nicaragua project as it has been.

corporations have controlled legislatures ing a large share of popular thought and long enough, and that it is time for a re- discussion, and is one of the most imporversal of the process

ture should emulate the example of those in Illinois, and get together for the election of a United States senator. It is comforting to learn from one

The Republicans in the Kentucky Legisla-

Senator T. C. Platt's spokesmen that would not oppose the nomination of General Horace Porter to any place in the Cabinet.

It would be a good thing for the country if the senatorial deadlocks in South Dakota, Idaho, Utah and Washington would not be broken until July, since their existence would insure the Republicans a majority in

An odd thing about the Illinois senatorial election is that Mason, who always has been an anti-machine man, was elected by machine votes. A side result is that the machine is wrenched almost beyond the possibility of repair.

The new Populist senator from Kansas is probably no improvement on Peffer, and if anything a shade worse. He is as much of a crank as Peffer, while the latter had been in the Senate long enough to learn a little something of public affairs. Besides Peffer's antecedents were Republican while the new senator's were Democratic.

A free-trade editor imagines that the large export of wheat, corn and provisions must worry those who believe in protection. Not at all. Republicans made the large export of meats possible by a meat-inspection law, Besides, the large export wheat is due to the short crops elsewhere, and not particularly to the present tariff.

The Chicago Record indorses the view of General Wallace regarding our relathe Cuban insurgents. It is sound, no answer to the assertion that "the seat of the Cuban government is not in Cuba, but here in New York.' Certainly there can be no recognition until the Cuban government is established in

Delaware has elected a Senator who de unlimited coinage of mainly due to the manipulations of person known as "Gas" Addicks, who prevented an election by the last Legislature as far as he could and then used his influence to prevent the seating of a Republican when elected.

The House very wisely killed the bil committed the State to the purchase of flags for schoolhouses. A large part of them have flags purchased by those interested, and there is not a community about schoolhouse in the State which is no able to purchase a suitable flag if they desire one. Some of these bills are inspired by enterprising firms devoted to the manufacture and sale of flags.

Senator Peffer, of Kansas, will be statesman without a job about the noon of But he has been a thrifty official the limits of honesty. While presenting all sorts of crank propositions for legislation and wasting many hours in prosy and rambling speeches, Mr. Peffer made hay. He "worked" both sides. Nearly every member of the Peffer family was provided with employment about the Senate or otherwise in the pay of the government. have saved their aggregate earnings, with the senatorial salary, the senstor can set up a Kansas 2 per cent. bank

-that is, 2 per cent. a month.

A bill has been introduced in the Minnemiration to a person under arrest charged under or awaiting sentence for a crime amounting to a felony, shall, unless such person stands in the relation of husband, ved from the proper field of legislation Of course, the practice of sending flowers or other tokens of sympathy to condemned very reprehensible, but it longs to the class of reprehensible acts which should be abolished by an educated public sentiment and not by law.

Some one who is writing misinformation | policy caused are being cleared away. Busito the Chicago Record regarding Indiana ness and industry are slowly picking un

his note declining to have his name used in the St. Louis convention because Captain Gowdy was chosen chairman of the State committee. This is not history. The note of General Harrison was addressed to Captain Gowdy, and he received it from the hand of General Harrison. At that time Mr. Gowdy said that General Harrison's, note was a great disappointment to him. General Harrison's determination was not affected by the contest over the state committee, but because he did not wish to be a candidate for the Republican nomination. Quite a number of the men who rendered Mr. Fairbanks the most timely service in this city and in the Legislature will be sur-\$1.00 | prised to learn from this correspondent that they are of the Fairbanks machine and the testing laboratories of the War and have already received orders to the effect Navy Departments, the United States that Mr. McKeen, General Wallace and being candidates in the Republican caucus. in the United States should put on an eight-page | Men without information or memories are

fortunate thing that could happen would b

the general prevalence among the mass of

people of a belief that it exists. The almo

unlimited power of corporations and its al

most unrestrained exercise have done much

to develop this belief. The condition is one

that is forcing itself on public attention

and that must soon challenge the attention

Congress and the State legislatures. It is

one of those great questions of practical

statesmanship which cannot be ignored

grappled with. If one party does not do i

evaded or put aside. It must be met and

another will, and the one that does so suc-

cessfully will merit and receive a large

measure of popular approval. The Journal

is not prepared at present to indorse in de-

tail the bill which will be brought to the at-

tention of the Legislature, but it gives its

poration reform.

unqualified approval to a movement for cor-

THE PURVEYOR OF CALAMITY.

William Jennings Bryan is telling the peo-

ple of Texas that the mills are not opening

not wish that the mills should be opened.

He would not have the tens of thousands

of people who were out of employment last

fall find work and wages. He would pre-

fer that all such men and those depending

upon them should fall into idleness and the

want and suffering which idleness involves

He is the exponent of the lost cause of

calamity. If the country is not filled with

should start up, if there should be a better

demand and a better price for the products

of the soil, if the crowded warehouse

should be cleared out because the people

have money with which to buy, and if la

bor should be fully employed, Mr. Bryan

knows that there could be no demand. He

is now traveling about the country as the

purveyor of calamity. He has no other oc-

cupation, but he is industrious in his efforts

to make the people believe that they are

wretched and wronged. The closing of

him the cause of profound satisfaction

Indeed, he has made his satisfaction at

such misfortunes so evident in his everlast-

reminded him that it is not necessary that

he should express his approval of bank fail-

Mr. Bryan has never made the acquaint-

ance of what are called facts. He has little

have known that the cotton factories which

suspended last summer opened after his de

in New York called its five thousand em-

for such statistics as show that for several

professional place hunters, who go about

The factories are opening or preparing to

"What about McKinley's pros

ures with bows and remarks.

journal. If he had been doing

bank, the shutting down of a factory

all our lawmaking bodies, including

maintains twenty-eight scientific bureaus Judge Taylor must be fought hereafter for | for developing our resources and advancing industry. These various bureaus employ over five thousand persons and cost not reliable historians. nearly \$8,000,000 a year. They are engaged in doing all kinds of scientific work, from CORPORATION REFORM. determining the movements of the heavenly A few nights ago Mr. V. H. Lockwood, bodies to studying insects and bacteria. We of this city, read a paper before one of our have bureaus for studying the earth and clubs on "Corporation Reform." In view of its changes, economic plants and their culthe importance of the subject and its able ture, domestic animals and their kind. We presentation in the paper referred to the have surveys for measuring the land of the club appointed a committee consisting of country and sounding its waters, geograph-Messrs. Lockwood, Albert Rabb and E. R. ic, geological, geodetic and hydrographic Keith to draft a bill on the subject and ask | surveys. We have agricultural experiment the Legislature to enact it in a law. The stations for developing the products of the committee has prepared a bill which they land and a fish commission for increasing those of our waters. In short, the scientific will endeavor to have introduced in the side of the government is fully as expen-Legislature. It provides for the appointment sive and ramified in its operations as the by the Governor of a board of corporation political or administrative side, and fully revision, consisting of three competent peras beneficial in its influence on national sons, to compile and revise the general laws progress and wealth. At present these vaof this State governing all kinds of corporarious bureaus and commissions are distribtions, not municipal, and to suggest such uted among six different departments of the amendment and alterations in any of the government. Mr. Dabney's plan is to reorlaws and prepare bills for such additional ganize and unite them all under one execuones as they may deem proper, with a view tive head and in one department of scito the adoption and enactment by the General Assembly of a full and complete code ence, thus, as he claims, preventing waste The opinion seems to be growing that of corporation law. The subject is occupyof money and work, conserving energy, avoiding the duplication of labor and securing better results with smaller outlay. tant that could engage the attention of the of scientific progress, but it would be diffi-Legislature. It involves the entire field cult to carry out. Scientists are human and are not noted for their disposition to work harmoniously under one executive head to equal distribution of wealth effected a common end. If the proposed consolidation should result in bringing on war be tween the astronomers and the bacteriolo the public conviction that something must gists, setting the telescopists and the mibe done to restrict this evil, but the prohicroscopists by the ears, causing a collision bition of trusts will still leave corporations between the hydrographers and the geodeuntouched. It is the opinion of many of the clearest thinkers and ablest publicists of sists, or precipitating strife between the weather bureaus and the pisciculturists it the day that there can be no enduring setmight rend the government to pieces. tlement, perhaps no peaceable settlement, of the great industrial agitation now going A bill that may precipitate a merry war on that shall not involve a new definition among brewers has been introduced in the of the status of corporations and a read national House of Representatives by Conjustment of the relations between them or gressman Wilber, of New York. It is one side and the state and the individual or pure beer bill, and provides that brewers the other. Those who entertain this opin using rice, corn and glucose shall be punion believe that the growth of corporate ished by fine and imprisonment for marpower is a leading factor in the unequa keting their product as "beer." It is furdistribution of wealth and in promotin ther provided that the right to use the word conditions which have at least lent color to 'beer" in designating their products shall the charge that the rich are growing richer be reserved to brewers using only malt and the poor poorer. Next to the actua

that they want no more of him.

A PROPOSED DEPARTMENT OF

SCIENCE.

agriculture, has an article in one of the cur-

rent periodicals relative to uniting all of

the principal scientific bureaus of the gov-

erument under one department. Few per-

sons are aware of the amount of this kind

of work done by the government. Omitting

bureaus charged with purely executive

business, such as the life-saving board, etc.,

and omitting the government schools and

All European countries place the adulteration of beverages, especially beer and wines, on the same footing with that of Under the direction of the Navy Department final experiments are about to b sive shell which, if successful, is expected to revolutionize naval warfare. The shell, which is the invention of a Chicago scientist and mechanic, is filled with explosive gun cotton. The inventor claims that it can be thrown as far as any other shell. delivered with precision, and that its ex plosive power is sufficient to destroy th biggest battle ship afloat. Careful inves tigation and preliminary tests lead naval experts to believe the claim is well founded, and they say if it shall prove so it will repuire the reconstruction of modern ships of war. The exclusive possession of such a the mines are closed. Mr. Bryan does weapon as that is almost as good a guar-

hops and barley in the making of their

liquid. Provision is made for the enforce-

ment of the measure by inspections, etc

It is in line with the filled-cheese bill, the

eleomargarine bill and other legislation of

that class, and is defensible on principle

anty of peace as an arbitration treaty. The Republican editors of Indiana are in the city in full force, being here to con naturally, they are more than cheerful over the result of last November, to which similar number of men contributed more effective service. The Journal claims for them that before either of the regular organizations of Republican national, con gressional and state committees were in a position to enter the field, the Republic June and July that the force of the silver

propaganda was broken. Six years ago the Legislature of Arkansas passed a bill appropriating \$350 for the purchase of a painting of Jefferson Davis and directed it to be hung over the speaker's chair, a place formerly occupied by a portrait of George Washington. On Wednesday a member of the House who had served in the Confederate army introduced the

Be it resolved by the House of Representatives of the State of Arkansas, That Hon, Jefferson Davis's picture be removed from where it now hangs and placed to the left of the speaker's stand, where Gen. George Washington's picture now hangs, and that General Washington's picture be placed over the speaker's stand, where Hon, Jefferson Davis's picture now hangs. The resolution was voted down by a very large majority. It takes a long time for

some fools to outgrow their folly. Secretary Olney's defense of the arbitratreaty. The Senate should see that both of these points are well covered before ratifying the treaty. Nothing should be left to British magnanimity.

If Kentucky Republicans will do their duty the election of Mr. Pritchard in North Delaware, should be seated, as he ought, then there will be forty-five-just half. If

politics asserts that General Harrison wrote Mr. Bryan and his little army of calamity- he should not be, it is possible that one ites cannot prevent it. And slowly the rank or two votes can be obtained for such and file of those who voted for Bryan last | measure. On the money question the sound-money Democrats with the sound-November are coming to the conclusion money Republicans are a majority.

> The general complaint of the people who patronize the street railway is that the service this season is far inferior to that Dr. C. W. Dabney, assistant secretary of of a year ago.

## BUBBLES IN THE AIR.

Accurate Imitation. "Wasn't that a wonderful imitation those two violinists gave of a church organ?" "Most realistic thing I ever heard. It actually made me sleepy."

The Cheerful Idiot. "All great men have been more or less insane," said the theorizing boarder. "I suppose, then," said the Cheerfu Idiot, "that Andrew Jackson got the name of Old Hickory from being nutty?"

#### A Personal Application. "I wonder if the world really is growing

wiser?" said she in black. "Oh, you needn't be alarmed," said sh in plaid. "It hasn't grown so fast that you

# have lost all chance of marrying again."

In Sore Straits. "This good-conduct business is pretty tough," said the gentleman who had reformed. "Of course, the old gang has all shook me, and me recollections is such that the things I could talk about ain't fitten for my new friends to hear."

# ADVERTISING SPACE

Plenty of Space Goes with Plenty of Business.

Crowded seed grows a poor harvest.

A cramped business accompanies cramped salesroom. It's hard to do much business in little

room for business. There should be neither waste space nor crowded space.

Too much room does not allow the business to be economically handled, and too little room will not allow the business to successfully increase.

There must be room enough, or nothing will grow, whether it be children, vege-

Plenty of advertising space appears to be as necessary as plenty of selling room. There must be room enough for the bookkeepers, room enough for the salesmen, room enough for the customers and space enough for the advertising. It is just as foolish to crowd the adver-

tising space as to crowd the show-room Nothing looks well thrown together, or

crowded into piles, whether it be merchandise or type matter. It is a significant fact that the adver-

tisers who have advertised the longest and who have made the greatest success in advertising are the advertisers who have used the most space and began to use plenty of space when they began to do

Nobody believes in extravagane, and only the fool buys more than he can pay for, and the wise starter in business does not begin the way he hopes to leave off. Economy must be practiced, and extrava-

gance is never justifiable, but the man who intends to do a big business must begin with the appearance of doing a big business, or else he is never liable to do a big

In the old days of Stewart competition amounted to little. In these days of business strife competition is everywhere, and men are forced against old-fashioned judgment to do things and to create an appearance which would no be justifiable under old-time principles of success mak-

The man who wants to be a full-page advertiser, and cannot now afford it, must begin with a column and not with a half

The man who intends to use a full column by and by must begin with a quarter of a column at least if he would attract atten-

The small advertisement may not be worth anywhere near proportionately as much as the large advertisement, if other

Many an advertiser has become convinced his advertising did not pay because it did not pay, and there is no reason why it should pay because it was not made to

Any fool can plant seed. It takes brains to raise harvest. Any fool can advertise.

It takes brains to make advertising pay. The advertsing must be adapted to the people the advertiser wants or thinks he The small advertisements, even if read,

only advertise the goods. The large advertisement advertises goods and creates a favorable impression Inch for inch, the large advertisement is generally worth more than the small advertisement, because it creates an impresion beyond the actual intrinsic value of

The public knows that a certain article s worth just as much whether it be sold on a barrel head, in a shop the size of a box, or whether it be sold in a well-lighted and roomy store, but the public will pay more for the same thing well and liberally served than they will when it is not surrounded by the appearance of prosperity. It is the same with advertising. The ad-

vertisement that looks well is roomy. advertisement which the people will read, and read in favor of the advertiser, and such an advertisement not only assists in selling goods but builds up for the advertiser a permanent, definite reputation, as vaulable to him as his capital.

all of the small advertisers who succeed become liberal advertisers. Not what I think, not what you think, in-

dividually, but what the success of the world is practicing, is the example for both of us to follow. NATHANIEL C. FOWLER, JR. (Copyright, 1897, by Publicity Publishing

Company, New York.)

Ten Years for Killing His Sweetheart. OAKLAND, Cal., Jan. 21.-Lewis Muhiner ment for killing his sweetheart, Jennie Lews. The case is a remarkable one. Muhiner, government telegrapher, quarreled with Miss Lewis, and called at her house to secure his ring and letters. After he left the young woman was found dead, with a bullet through her heart. Muhlner denied that

he shot her, and the evidence showing that

he did was purely circumstantial. He was

found guilty of manslaughter, but Judge

Frick ordered a new trial, declaring that it

was murder or nothing. The Supreme Court

overruled Judge Frick, and declared that

he verdict of manslaughter should stand.

Showalter Defeated at Chess. PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 21.-The second game of the chess series between Emil Kemeny, the local expert, and J. W. Showalter, champion of the United States, was inished to-day. Kemeny forcing his opponent to surrender on the sixtieth move. When play was resumed after adjournment yesterday Kemeny had an advantage, and continued forcing Showalter to the end of The game lasted seven hours. the game. To-morrow Mr. Showalter and Mr. Shipley

# Production to Be Curtailed.

FALL RIVER, Mass., Jan. 21.-An appre ciable curtailment of the production of cotion cloth and other goods made by Fall River mills is almost a certainty. This was practically the announcement made after o-day's general meeting of the Cotton | just presented. Manufacturers' Association

SENATE MAY HAVE TO "SIT OUT" THE NICARAGUA CANAL BILL.

The Alabamian Wanted to Do So Yesterday, but Mr. Vilas Showed There Was No Quorum.

"GAS" ADDICKS'S CREDENTIALS

DELAWARE'S "RUMP" SENATOR PRE-SENTS HIS CLAIM TO A SEAT.

Objection to Hill's Bill Providing a Four-Year Term for Postmasters-The New Yorker Denounces Trusts.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21.-The Senate was on the verge of a deadlock late to-day, and for a time there were prospects of a protracted test of endurance, extending the session late into the night. Mr. Morgan, in charge of the Nicaragua canai bill, was determined to secure a time for a final vote. This was resisted, however, by Mr. Turple and Mr. Vilas. Thereupon Mr. Morgan announced that he would ask the Senate to "sit out" the bill, remaining in continuous session until a vote was forced. This evoked sharp criticism. Mr. Vilas finally made a dilatory motion, which on a roll call disclosed the absence of a quorum, and Mr. Morgan was obliged to give up his plan for to-day, although he expects to execute it if an agreement for a vote is not reached. Mr. Turpie concluded his speech against the Nicaragua canal bill, the third day being a continuance of the former bitter invective directed against the measure. During the day Mr. Chandler presented the credentials of John Edward Addicks, claiming the va- the jail from fire. Applications for par- orations. Charles E. Wilson, president of cant seat as senator from Delaware. The dons have been denied in the case of Frank the association, occupied a position in the claim of Henry A. Dupont for the same seat has already been presented. In the course of a discussion for laying electric conduits in the Washington streets, Mr. Hill spoke against trusts and monopolies in general as a serious menace to the public

At the opening of the session the chaplain made feeling reference to the affliction of Senator Harris in the death of his wife and the infirmity of his own health, and to the continued illness of the senator from Wyoming, Mr. Warren.

The House bill was passed detaching Audrain county, Missouri, from the Western district and attaching it to the Eastern district of that State. House joint resolution authorizing the use of Fort Biddewell, California, for an Indian

training school was agreed to. The bill was passed limiting the time for building a railroad through the Omaha and Winnebago Indian reservation in Nebraska, Mr. Hill called up his bill recently introduced establishing a term of four years for postmasters. It was about to pass when fr. Sherman interposed and said there should be time to examine the measure, as It established a fixed tenure of four years and compelled removal after four years, Mr. Chandler said the bill had no political significance, and had the approval of senaters of both parties on the postoffice com-

"I fear it will lead to a scramble for these postoffices at the close of every four years' service." suggested Mr. Hale. "I call the attention of the senator." plied Mr. Chandler, "that there is a universal scramble now. Whenever there is a change of politics we see such a scramble as the presiding officer of the Senate very well knows.' APPRECIATED BY ADLAI.

There was suppressed laughter, in which the Vice President joined, at the reference to Mr. Stevenson's former service as assistant postmaster general. The bill finally

The contest over electric light conduits in the streets of Washington was then resumed. Mr. Hill speaking at length. senator arraigned the old company as a monopoly, and then branched off to a general arraignment of trusts and the vast aggregations of capital throughout the country. The people were rising against these vast syndicates, notwithstanding they are formed by many very eminent men, including members of the church. And yet, every time a voice was raised against such nonopoly some gentleman arose and protested against any disturbance of business interests. It was the same plea entered in behalf of the Sugar Trust and every other It was 2 o'clock when Mr. Turpie re-

sumed his speech in opposition to the Nicaragua canal bill. The senator continued his severe arraignment of the Nicaragua Canal Company, characterizing it as an 'incorporated myth," designed to effect 'gigantic spoliation." The inception of the company was with a view to invest \$100,000 in the canal scheme, then stop the work after beginning it and applying to Congress for \$100,000,000, representing a profit of 1,000 per cent. This was the last extreme of speculation, and would draw in its wake all the beasts and birds of prey, which fatten on public plunder. Mr. Turpie ridiuled Mr. Mrogan's parallel between the Suez canal and the proposed Nicaragua Disraeli had bought control of the canal. Suez canal because it was a "bird in the but if Mr. Olney followed Disraeli's example he would have to deal with a bird in the bush." Referring to Mr. Morgan's statement that there was a race between the United States and Great Britain as to who should build the canal, Mr. Turpie said it was a very languid and indolent race. It was a race in which the books had been open 150 years and there were no entries yet. It was one of the delightful features of this subject that the Nicaragua Canal Company would die in ninety days by the expiration of the terms of its concession from Nicaragua. That was the reason this scheme of confiscation made a final, desperate charge. Would the British Parliament consider for a moment the purchase of such a corpse, as had been sug-gested by Mr. Morgan? The idea of \$100,-000,000 for a corpse! Mr. Turple closed at 3 o'clock, having spoken the better part of three days. MORGAN'S THREAT. Mr. Morgan asked consent to an agree-

ment for a final vote at 4 p. m. to-morrow, but Mr. Turpie objected. Objection was Comparatively few liberal advertisers ever | made also to an agreement for a vote on become small advertisers, and practically | Monday and Tuesday. "Then," said Mr. Morgan decisively, "my only alternative is to ask the Senate to sit out the bill." This presented the unexpected prospect of a test of endurance, with possible long night sessions. Mr. Morgan did not state when he would ask the Senate to "sit out" the bill. Mr. Peffer spoke briefly in opposition to Mr. Vilas urged Mr. Morgan not to adopt any unusual course to advance the bill to a vote. There should be no snap judgment. Mr. Morgan, replying to Mr. Vilas, said the latter could name the day and hour for a vote any time next week Mr. Vilas said there was no reasons why the opponents of the bill should be compelled to name the day and hour for a vote on penalty of being denied the usual courtesy of discussion. Mr. Hoar pointed out that the end of

> the session was only six weeks off, many appropriation bills were to be acted on and t was hardly reasonable for a dozen senators to take a day each to oppose this Mr. Vilas said months had been given to the tariff bill in the last Congress That was not only a thousand bills in

> one, but a thousand ills," responded Mr. Mr. Hill recalled the length of time given to the bill for the repeal of the Sherman law At this point the matter was laid aside

emporarily as Mr. Chandler, rising to a privileged question, presented election credentials, stating that on Jan. 20 John Edward Addicks was elected a United States senator from Delaware to fill the existing vacancy.

asked Mr. Gray. "Frankly, I will say it was handed to me by Mr. Addicks," answered Mr. Chand-"who feels that he is entitled to sworn in as the colleague of the Delaware senator (Grav.)" Mr. Chandler said. however, that as he had already introduced petition realtive to the seating of Mr. Dupont in this vacancy he would not ask for immediate action on the credentials

Returning to the Nicaragua canal

and he would not consent to any delay. Mr. Stewart favored holding the Senate in session until a vote was forced and spoke of the military and strategic importance of the canal. This brought on an amusing colloouy between Mr. Stewart and Mr. Vilas as to the result following the repeal of the Sherman act. Mr. Morgan finally called for the "regular order. "If, then we are to be cut off from fair debate," said Mr. Vilas, "I will be obliged to move that when the Senate-adjourn it be until Monday next. This was clearly a move for time and opened a short parliamentary struggle. On a roll call the yeas were 13, nays 26, six less than a quorum. and the Senate was at a standstill. "Under the circumstances I will move an adjournthereupon, at 4:20, the Senate adjourned.

The Addicks Credentials.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21.-Considerable interest was manifested in the Senate to-day elect Kenny, of Delaware, who, it was dentials and ask to be sworn in as a successor to Hon. Anthony Higgins on the strength of the recent election in the Delaware Legislature. This interest was heightened by the fact that Mr. Addicks was known to be in the city with the intention of antagonizing Mr. Kenny's claims. It looked for a while during the early hours of the session as if there might be a sharp clash between the Democratic senators and their free-silver allies on one side and the Republicans on the other, but a compromise which, temporarily at defers this crisis was arranged before Mr. Kenny's arrival. A conference between the Republicans of the two sides of the chamber resulted in an agreement to postpone action on Mr. Kenny's credentials until after next Wednesday, when, it was agreed, the committee should meet and make its report upon the petition of Mr. Dupont, who now claims a seat in the Senate.

# DENIED A PARDON.

Counterfelter Pennington Must Serve

His Sentence of Imprisonment. WASHINGTON, Jan. 21.-The President has pardoned Bud Creek, sentenced in Arkansas in 1895 to three years' imprisonment for selling liquor to Indians, and R. H. Freeman, convicted (but not yet sentenced) in Tennessee of failing to erase marks on spirit barrels. The sentence of three months' imprisonment and \$200 fine imposed in West Virginia on Lewis Nowlin for receiving spirits illegally has been commuted so as to remit the fine and costs in consideration of the convict's exertions in saving | ing four lights each, formed the only dec-Kansas to two years' imprisonment for possessing counterfeit money: Thomas A. Robbins, tenced in Missouri to three months and \$1,000 fine for conspiracy; Hiram Anderson sentenced in Texas to fifteen months and \$100 fine for selling liquor without a license; William W. Wait, sentenced in Virginia to five years for assault; Andrew J. Pennington, sentenced in Indiana to three years and five months for passing counterfeit money, and James A. and Ellen Ref fell, sentenced in Kentucky to one year's imprisonment and fine for forging signatures to pension applications. In this last case the President said: "Those who. through prostitution of the pension laws and by forgery seek to defraud the government and abuse its benevolent intentions toward old soldiers need not expect to easily obtain elemency at my hands.'

### SILVERITES MAY AID. Passage of a Tariff Bill by the Next

Congress Not Hopeless. Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21.-Representative Newlands, of Nevada, the only straight-out free-silver member of the House, is given the credit of having perfected a treaty with a sufficient number of free-silver Republican senators to insure the passage of of a new tariff bill at the special session. The basis of the arrangement is ample protection for mountain State interests. The deal may somewhat warp the complete symmetry of the new bill, but the necessity of gettting votes is a paramount concern. The help that was counted on from soundmoney Democrats to pass a revenue measure along protection lines was found, on close inquiry, to be indefinite and untsatisfactory, and it was determined by friends of the incoming administration to look elsewhere for assistance. The only other quarter was the free-silver Republi camp, where there was a natural predisposition to protection to start with. Several free silverites have been found who will vote for a new revenue bill on the theory that they will not lose an advantage for their sacred cause by voting sufficient revenue and then taking up their sacred cause as a separate proposition. The danger of successful factional opposition to a new tariff measure is not so serious as it appeared to be a short time ago.

### TO REORGANIZE THE SENATE. Alleged Republican Scheme to Oust Democratic Officers.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. WASHINGTON, Jan. 21.-The Republicans have about perfected a scheme revolutionize the organization of the United States Senate immediately after the 4th of March. The Democrats will be "shy" senator after that date by reason of th fact that the Florida Legislature will not elect a successor to Senator Call April. This will put it within the power of the "straight-out" Republicans to carry out a plan of reorganization if they are quick about it. The Delaware and Kentucky complications will help along the play, and it is the programme to install Republicans in the places now held by Col. R. J. Bright, sergeant-at-arms, and Mr. Cox, secretary and make numerous changes in the sui ordinate clerical force. Several things may Republican "steering committee" has determined to give it a trial if conditions permit. The Senate is a continuous body, it will not be necessary for it to await the call for a special session to go ahead with the organization project.

Fava Delays His Departure.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21.-Baron Fava, the Italian embassador, was among Secretary Olney's callers to-day at the State had sailed for Europe last week. As a matter of fact, while he has secured leave of absence from his government, with permission to return to Italy with the remains of his son, he has been prevented from availing himself of the privilege by an unexpected press of business. Hence he has come to Washington from New York and taken up his quarters for the time at the Metropolitan Club. This being diplomatic day, Secretary Olney had an unusually large number of callers, among them being the ministers of Spain, Russia, Japan, Venezuela, Chile and the Greater Republic of Central America.

Adulterated Wool from Russia. WASHINGTON, Jan. 21. - Much of the principally at New York and Philadelphia is being largely adulterated with "sour gathered from the clippings of wool." sheepskins made into clothing. This "sour wool," according to United States Consul Heenan at Odessa, is nearly worthless to our manufacturers. In anticipation of the taking of wool from the free list large quantities are being hurried to the United States and this contains from 10 to 12 per cent, of the adulteration, of which our manufacturers are ignorant, but which could readily be detected by the custom house inspectors.

Approved by Edmunds. PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 21.-C. C. Harri-

son, provost of the University of Pennsylvania, wrote a letter to ex-United States Senator George F. Edmunds asking his views in relation to the arbitration treaty with Great Britain, which is now pending in the United States Senate, Mr. Harrison to-day received a reply, in which Mr. Edmunds answers in detail the criticisms of the treaty and gives it his hearty approval.

Harrison and Miller Returning. Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21.-Ex-President Harrison and ex-Attorney General Miller day and returned to Indianapolis on the 2:40 train this afternoon. General Harrison received many callers this forenoon. Mr. Miller found time to pay President Cleveland a friendly visit during the forenoon.

Dinner to the Diplomatic Corps. to-night, the diplomatic corps being the guests. The number accepting invitations was such that the long corridor in the rear | Mrs. Mount; Charles W. Falrbanks, Rusof the main vestibule at the entrance to sell M. Seeds, Indianapolis Journal, and the mansion had to be used for the occa- Col. Z. A. Smith, indianapolis Journal

Mr. Morgan said the opposition to fixing sion. The dining table was decorated with a time for a vote was a filibustering move a profusion of La France and Bridesmaid a profusion of La France and Bridesmaid roses and ferns. The Marine Band, under the direction of Professor Fancuilli, furnished music.

Money for Pensions.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21.-The secretary of the interior has issued a requisition on the treasury for \$13,150,000 for next month's quarterly payments of pensions, as follows: Topeka, \$3,875,000; Philadelphia, \$1,975,000; New York, \$1,775,000; Louisville, \$1,025,000; Knoxville, \$1,800,000; Indianapolis, \$2,700,000.

General Notes.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 2L-To-day's statement of the treasury shows: Available ment," said Mr. Morgan, reluctantly, and | cash balance, \$228,479,656; gold reserve, \$142,\*

The members of the river and harbor committee of the House will leave Washington Sunday morning for a trip of a few over the arrival in the city of Senator- days to New Orleans. They go to personally inspect the crevasse in the Mississippi said, would, during the day, present his cre- river at the Pass l'Outre, which the commercial bodies of the Mississippi valley are anxlous to have stopped. The President has approved the act providing for the construction of a bridge over the Red river between Arkansas and Texas, and the act to invalidate the acts, appointments and services of certain deputy marshals in Indian Territory.

# FEAST FOR THE EDITORS

REPUBLICAN MOLDERS OF OPINION SIT DOWN TO A BANQUET.

Toasts by Governor Mount, Senator-Elect Fairbanks and Others-The Annual Meeting To-Day.

The twentieth annual meeting of the Indiana Republican Editorial Association began last night with a banquet at the Denison House. Representatives of most of the leading Republican papers of the State sat down in the large private dining room in the north wing of the hotel at 8 o'clock. The room was brilliantly lighted and the tables simply adorned. They were arranged in the form of three sides of a hollow square. Center pieces and candelabra, burnthe association, occupied a position in the middle of the cross table, with Governor Mount at his right and Senator Charles W. Fairbanks at his left. Lieutenant Governor Haggard occupied the extreme end of one of the sides. The banquet was served in the usual excellent style of the house and after the last course Mr. Wilson, as toastmaster, introduced several of the guests and members of the association and

a feast of speech was enjoyed. . Governor Mount said it was a new experience he was having, but he felt that if the two hours' experience he had had with the Indiana Editorial Association was a sample of the editors' life he would rath-

er be an editor than be Governor. "I have always had a high appreciation of the editor," he continued. "One of my first official duties was to select an editor to bear the burdens of my office. I expect him to do all the work, bear all the sponsibilities and give me the glory. And have not been disappointed. He is a man who can manage the office seekers, abpease the pangs of disappointment, take care of the ladies and is also equal to another emergency. When men come to the office seeking contributions, he sends them to Tim Griffin, custodian of the Statehouse

"But, seriously, I appreciate the honor of being here to-night with the men who make politicians, who contribute to the success of the community in which they live. You, gentlemen, occupy an important position in the country and I hope you will recognize and magnify it. brief that in debted to you for magnificent victory achieved last fail. In the rural districts your influence was most needed and most marked. The ruralists were tinctured with free sliver and disposed to go after the false silver gods, and they were edu-

cated by the newspapers. "Gentiemen, it is to you that we ever look for the higher order in politics. It is through you that journalism will be elevated. I was impressed with a remark by Governor Matthews recently when he said he regarded the Indianapolis Journal as the most dignified and fair political paper published in the land. I would that all were the same and hope the high

standard will be attained by all. MR. FAIRBANKS'S TOAST. Governor Mount closed by again eulogizing the Indiana Republican press, and Mr. Wilson then presented Senator-elect Fairbanks, who, he said, is the sixth Republican senator Indiana has had. Mr. Fair-

banks said: "Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemenmust thank you for your cordiality and express gratification at being with you to-I have very special reasons for feeling kindly to all Indiana's Republican editors, for I have had evidence of their friendship toward me during the campaign so recently closed. You have won my heart and I am yours from now on. have been in close touch with the editors. It was a big undertaking, Republican supremacy in Indiana. From the time that General Harrison went to Washington as President until now, there have been many dark hours for the party. Clouds have sometimes overcast the sun and Republican prospects have been dimmed. Soon after he passage of the McKinley bill it seemed that the Republican party was almost ob literated. The lawyers and other professional men and party workers returned to gave up the fight. They did not cease, They redoubled their energies and fought the fight in season and out. It was through their efforts that Indiana was put solidly in the Republican column. Great credit must be given to the Indiana Republican Editorial Association and the individual members thereof for the great work in be-Many politicians sound money. were afraid of the word 'gold.' it timidly, as if fearing the word 'goldbug, There was a good deal of ignorance to be vercome, but once the issues were fairly drawn the editors were thoroughly equippe with information and were in the thickest of the fight. The press of no State was better informed than that of Indiana. Mr. Fairbanks concluded by admonishing the Republican editors to remain firm an steadfast in their support of the State and federal administrations. also made by Lieutenant Governor Hag-gard, John W. Baker, editor of the Hartford City Commercial; Gen. Jasper Packard, editor of the New Albany Tribune, and Col. Z. A. Smith, of the Indianapolis Journal. Col. W. R. Holloway, who was present as a guest, on behalf of Mr. Park, the

ciation to view his "Bacchante." THE GUESTS. The association will hold its business session, beginning at 9 o'clock this morning. The meetings will be held in the Press Club room in the Denison House. The following persons were present at the banquet last

sculptor, invited the members of the asso-

General Jasper Packard, New Albany Tribune, and Mrs. Packard; J. A. Kemp, Salem Republican Leader; J. D. Hogate, Mrs. Hogate; Danville Republican, and Harry Strohm, Kentland Vater, Lafayette Call; Frank Willis, Waterloo Press; Fred Willis, Waterloo Press; John H. Rerick, Lagrange Standard; T. . Brooks, Bedford Mail; L. H. Highley, ler Record; F. A. Everets, Decatur Journal; A. W. Bruner, Paoli Republican; A. W. Tracy, Hartford City Times; T. H. McCain, Crawfordsville Journal; Martin, Franklin Republican; Jesse Birch, Oxford Tribune; Charles S. Haas, Wabash Plaindealer; L. H. Beverle Goshen Times; Charles Beeson, Winchester Journal; C. J. Robb, Michigan City News; C. E. Wilson, Lafayette Courier; W. Pratt. Indiana Newspaper Union; C. Delphi Landis. Lebanon Patriot; W. H. Craig, Noblesville Ledger, and Mrs. Craig; Fred H. Mauer, Vernon Plaindealer; W. J. North Vevay Reveille; A. L. Yawshe, Converse Journal; W. W. Lockwood, Peru Journal; A. W. Howard, Spencer Journal; F. T. Singleton, Martinsville Republican; E. negan, Mishawaka Enterprise; E. J. Marsh, Portland Journal, and Mrs. Marsh; M. W. Tipton Advocate. Pershing; John W. Baker, Columbia City Commercial; G. R. Stormont, Princeton Clarion; W. H. Elliott, Newcastle Courier, and Mrs. Elliott; J. J. Wingate, Shelbyville Republican; J. E. Walker, Noblesville Led-ger; A. M. Willoughby, Greensburg Review; Will B. Maddock. Bloomfield News: Miss Manlove. Indianapolis; Col. W. Holloway, Indianapolis: R. A. Brown, Indianapolis: S. J. Thompson, Indianapolis C. Conlogue, Kendallville Standard; George Self, Corydon Republican; Phares, Fowler Era: Lleutenant Governor Haggard and two ladies; Governor and